## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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> THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

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## WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 16, 1893.

The American Farmer The Oldest Agricultural Paper in

PRICE REDUCED TO 50c. A YEAR

America.

THE AMERICAN FARMER-the oldest agricultural paper in the country, having been established in 1819-is now published at 1729 New York avenue, Washington D. C. Its form has been changed to an eight-page paper, containing 56 columns o choicest agricultural matter, contributed by the ablest farming experts in the United States. No pains or expense are spared to secure the very best and most practical information on every subject of importance to the farmer.

Being published at the National Capits It has many facilities for obtaining information and knowledge not possessed by papers elsewhere.

This fact is of much more than usual im portance to the farmers at this time, when there is so much going on in Congress that bears directly upon the prosperity of every man engaged in tilling the soil. The session just opened has already begun the discussion of measures of the greatest interest to al farmers, and this will be continued throughout the Winter. THE AMERICAN FARMER will report these fully and impartially, and every farmer should take the paper to keep bimself properly informed.

The paper appears twice a month-on the let and 15:h-and is furnished at the low price of 50 cents a year, or less than two cents a number. No other paper offers such a large amount of reading matter of the highest class at such a low figure.

We will send it and THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE together for one year for \$1.25. Subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, who have already sent in their subscriptions, can have THE AMERICAN FARMER ting an additional 25 cents.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

It is wenderful how much depletion of its gold currency this country can stand. Secretary Foster estimates that American tourists take \$80,000,000 in gold to Europe every year; that we pay \$30,000,000 a year to foreigners who carry our goods on their chies; that European workmen who come here each season to get higher wages take back \$25,000,000 a year with them. Immigrants last year sent back to their relatives at home \$15,000,000 by means of International postal money orders. This is exclusive of the \$37,000,000 a year which it is estimated that the Canadian working-people send back to their families in the Dominion, and of the immense amounts of such places at the salary. gold and silver which the Chinese immigrants send or carry back to China every year. Then there is to be added the immense sums which we pay every year as dividends and interest on British, German, Dutch, and French capital invested in our rallroads and factories. It is a wonder that there is any money at all left in the conn-

VERY unwisely, we think, the Senate has amended the bill raising the pay of First Bergeants so as to make it \$25 a month instead of \$30. The pay of the non-commissioned officers of the Army is entirely too low. Congress can do nothing which will so certainly improve the material and efficiency of the Army as to raise the pay of the Corporals and Sergeants. They are the heart and soul of every army, and in every other military establishment the greatest pains are taken to encourage them. If we should do this it would have the most beneficial effect upon our soldiers, and do more than anything else to stop desertions. A good First Sergeant is cheap at \$50 a month. and were this given him, with corresponding pay to other Sergeants and Corporals, it would be a great inducement for first-class men to enter the Army, stay in it, and endeavor to secure promotion.

THE way they are sending public men to jail gives strong hopes of the stability of the French Republic

THE FIRST GUN.

The first gun in the great battle over the pension system may now be considered as fired, by the introduction in the House Representatives last week of the amendments to the Pension Appropriations bill.

In these the pension-haters have been careful not to show their full hand. They are beginning moderately, and shrewdly masking the batteries they intend to open. Their first proposition is to "take the pension system out of politics," by transferring the Pension Bureau from the Interior Department to that of War. They conceal all that they hope to accomplish by this. They do not really wish to take the Pension Bureau out of politics, for no one would or will use that institution more energetically for political purposes than they; they simply wish to make pension-getting much more difficult. Their expectation is that the inevitable derangements and delays which must follow such a transfer, with the necessary reorganization of the Pension Bureau, prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications ment's slow-moving machinery to the immense volume of new and strange duties. will so interfere with pension allowances that the number of these will be reduced, for a year or two at least, until fully 100,000 claimants shall have died, and their pensions be saved to the Government.

> There is no thought, no pretense that the efficiency of the Pension Bureau will be promoted by the transfer. If they had such an idea they would be bitterly hostile to the change. What angers them is that, after years of agitation and effort by the veterans and their friends, the Pension Bureau should have been gotten into its present high condition of business effectiveness-it is doing so rapidly and well the business it was created to do, and at last is disposing of the claims before it with something like reasonable speed. If the dispatch of business in the Bureau can be maintained at its present rate for about two years it will have at last cleared its docket and given a pension to every man and woman entitled to one.

This is precisely what the pension-haters dread having done. It is something that they want to prevent in some way or an other. They have cunningly planned to accomplish it by a protracted period of disorganization and reorganization-during which little work can be done-involved in the transfer of the Pension Bureau to another Department, with methods and ideas radically different from those of the one under which it has been working.

If there were no other objection to the transfer, this one of the loss of valuable time by the inevitable reorganization should be fatal. Time is of the utmost importance to the swiftly-aging veterans. If they are to receive any benefit from their pensions these must be allowed them at once. With thousands of them dying every month they cannot afford to wait an indefinite period while the Pension Bareau passes from utter paralysis through the slow process of entire reconstruction, under new men, in a different Department, with radically different

This transfer is the main and most obnoxons feature of the amendments. The others, while very objectionable, are of less

Representative McKinney, of New Hampshire, a Democrat and a veteran, showed very clearly the faultiness of the proposition to abolish Pension Agents, and pay pensions directly from the Treasury. This would not reduce the expenses of making the pay ments, but rather increase them, for the sent to their address for one year by remit- payments could not be made from Washington as cheaply as is now done by the Pension Agencies, while the pensioners could not receive their money nearly as promptly as under the present system.

The proposition in regard to the change of Boards of Examining Surgeons we will discuss fully at another time, merely remarking now that it is absurd to suppose that the Government is going to get competent Surgeons to discharge the duties of Medical Examiners, give up their practice and travel about the country, for a salary of \$1,500 a year. It may get fresh graduates from medical colleges to do this, and learn their profession at the expense of the Government and the veterans, but it will be unable to obtain men of the experience required for a proper discharge of their duties to accept

all who may have an annual income of \$600 a ear or over, is simply detestable. Not that it cuts off the pensions of men who may b able to live without pensions, but that it is wrong in principle, and would be abomi nable in practice. It introduces the obnoxious pauper principle into pensions. A pension is a debt owed by the Government to its defenders, just as much as it owes the interest on its bonds to those who lent it money. It does not refuse to pay interest to a bondholder because he may have money enough without it to support existence. Why should it pauperize the soldier any

more than the bondholder? But this is not the most abominable porion of the proposition. With such a law that every pensioner would constantly be a position to be nagged and annoyed by anyone who wished to make trouble for him Whenever they chose to they would compel him to show that he did not receive \$600 from all sources during the year. They would force him to account for every dollar that he had been paid, and open up all his private business for the inspecion of the prying crowd. It would become an instrument by which neighborhood political bosses would beek to control his vote. There would simply be no end to the ways in which such a provision would be used to annoy and dis-

tress old soldiers.

ing outside of the country is meanly unjust. There is absolutely no decency in it. Even supposing, as these men assert, that the foreign pensioners are men who came over here to serve in our armies and then returned home, what reason is that for cutting off their pensions? They fulfilled their part of the bargain; why should the Government sneak out of its share? The Government punctiliously paid its interest to the foreigners who lent it money; why shall it not pay pensions to the foreign soldiers who were disabled in its service? We wanted men very badly from 1861 to 1865, and, if anything, there was more credit to a foreigner who enlisted to help us than to the American citihelp defend the flag, and it is therefore incumbent upon us to deal with scrupulous justice toward him. There is a fine precedent for this in the generous donations which Congress made to La Fayette and other foreign soldiers who came to our assistance during the Revolution.

As a matter of fact this item of foreign pensioners has been grossly exaggerated. The Southerners, who are anxious to make it seem that they were overwhelmed by mercenary hordes brought from Europe, would have it appear that Germany and Great Britain are filled with pensioned Hessians, who merely entered our armies for the pay and bounty, and are now drawing enormous pensions.

The truth is shown by the report of the Commissioner of Pensions to be that there are, all told, 3,574 pensioners residing abroad, of whom but 611 live in Germany, and 635 in Great Britain. The largest number-1.854-is in Canada, and is made up to some extent of American citizens who have taken farms or ranches in the Northwestern Provinces, or have drifted over the line into some form of employment for which they have had a special aptitude. The war begat a roving habit in many men, and this accounts for pensioners being found in such remote countries as Algiers, Australia, Brazil, Chile, China, Korea, Fiji Islands, Hawaii, Honduras, India, Japan, Liberia, Malta, Rumania, Siam, South African Republic, Turkey, etc. We have not the figures before us, but we believe that four out of five of these pensioners will be found to be American citizens, who have drifted abroad, either connected with enterprises started in this country, in search of adventure, or have been taken thither by some business reason. Of the foreign-born who were probably naturalized, many have gone back to their native places to be with their relatives. Their little pensions help support them in their declining years, and it would be an intolerable meanness to deprive them of these, after they had given this country the strength of their young

These are some of the obnoxious features of the first general assault on the system. led by the House Committee on Appropriations. This is only the beginning of the battle; what the next move will be cannot

We can only be certain that the pensionhaters are determined to cripple the pension system, and will neglect no means that promise to attain that end.

THE FIGHT FOR PENSIONS.

The fight for pensions is now on in all its fierceness. The enemies of the veterans are massed for their overthrow. They mean nothing less than the destruction of the entire pension system. The blarney about "purging the pension roll," "purifying the pension system," "making the pension roll a roll of honor," etc., is mere chaff with which to blind, divide and distract veterans. The men who are fighting pensions have no more love for a four-years veteran than they have for a hundred-days man. In point of fact, they have less. They hate everybody who helped save the Union, and the more he did the worse they hate him. Their gasconade about the "number of men who never heard shot fired," "the shirks, bounty-jumpers," etc., on the roll, are all intended to distract the attention of the comrades from the real point at issue, and divide their forces. They want to divide and conquer.

They think they can delude some foolish veterans into believing that if the pensions are cut down in one direction they will be raised in another. A man who believes such a transparent falsehood is easily gulled.

There is but one thing for the veterans to The proposition to cut off the pensions of do, and that is to stand solidly together in support of the whole system. It is the best that has been devised so far. It can doubt less be improved, but not at the hands o our enemies. We must fight against every reduction or diminution. The injury of one is the injury of all. Every comrade should put himself in line for a most resolute battle for his comrades, himself, and for the widows of those who have been mustered out. Nothing but united and resolute action

Let no man be missing now, as the lines o battle form. "Rally round the flag, boys."

No man in the House of Representatives stitution. is making a better reputation for himself than Hon. J. A. Pickler, of South Dakota He is bright, quick, courageous, and a thoroughly equipt parliamentarian. He sees every opportunity, and makes his point tell for all that it is worth. He has been particularly effective in the cause of the comrades during the last few weeks, and brought | Navv. no end of confusion to the soldier-haters by his able defense of the veterans.

THERE seems to be some use, after all for Princesses. The Princess of Wales i said to have tried on crinoline, but did not like it, and so the expansive steel cage is doomed. This boon to mankind will offset many of her scapegrace husband's peccadilloes. He will be forgiven much on ac-The assault upon pensioners who are resid- | count of having so sensible a wife.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEISSERT.

We congratulate Commander-in-Chief Weissert upon words of wisdom fitly spoken in his letter to Representative O'Neil, of Massa chusetts, which we give below. He has said at the right time just what he should say-just what a Commander-in-Chief of the Grand of the Republic would be expected to say upon a question of such momentous interest to

It is amazing that the soldier-haters should have had the impudence to represent the Commander-in-Chief as in any manner friendly to a measure of such harmfulness to the veterans and their dependent ones. Comrade Weissert deserves the thanks zen. He was not under any obligation to of the comrades not only for the emphatic way in which he has expressed the views of all true comrades, but for the promptness with which he has met the issue. His action shows that the National Encampment chose well in selecting him for the highest place in the Order.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 11, 1893. Hon. JOSEPH H. O'NEIL, House of Representa-

I notice in morning papers you quote me in approval of your proposed amendments to existing pension legislation affecting pensions of inmates of Soldiers' Homes. Later I received your letter of the 4th instant, asking indorsement of some interview said to have been held with me on that specific point. Uncertain whether represented or misrepresented in that interview, I say to you that while I am in favor of tegislation giving the major portion of the pension of inmate of a Home to his family, yet, if he has no family, I say let him have it all, even if it amounts to 50 cents per day. For your proposed amendments generally, as pub lished, I have no favor. They are all calculated to restrict benefits heretofore accorded surviving veterans or their widows. Your restriction to less than \$600 income per year is particularly obnoxious, because it requires public acknowledgment of poverty. Health and loyalty were all that Lincoln asked of us when you were a babe and we were battling to preserve a Congress for you to sit

I commend for your consideration the words of another son of Massachusetts, as he voiced the country's estimate of the services of the founders of the Republic, who were survivors in his time. I refer to Webster. Your warfare in advance on those who in the providence of God may become soldiers' widows, is utterly repugnant to even

average manhood. In the body of which you are a member sits many a man who fought us man fashion, open and above board, front face-Gordon, his face seamed with the track of Union lead; Butler, short one leg; Wheeler, the wild rider, who gave us so little rest, and that sturdy fighter, Moore, of Texas. but I hazard the prediction none of them could be induced to lead in such a fight as you are making. You cry out against the sum total of the annual appropriations for pensions, and capitalists and cowards comprise the majority of those who applaud. Figure the total on all pensions from 1865 to 1893, and it is little more than half the amount paid in the same time for interest alone to the bondholder. He bought his bonds always below par, at times as low as 38. The men I now have the honor to command, and their deceased comrades, indorsed those bonds with their heart's blood, and by their valor put them on the road to par and at a premium in the financial markets of the world. With tremendous unanimity they stood for honest money in peace, insisting that Uncle Sam's promise to the bondholders should be re deemed at 100 cents on the dollar, with all interest and principal payable in gold.

The next President of the United States goes into office having been voted for by hundreds of thousands of veterans. I have no criticism for their course. The soldier earned the right to vote as he pleases-be it Democratic, Republican, or Populist, If some of them, advanced in years, enfeebled by disease, see fit to totter to the polls and vote the Mugwump ticket, that is their right. But I beg you to stop this warfare which will drive them to lay aside consideration of other matters germane to our system of Government, and tend to weld them into a nearly solid political mass. Your present course, persisted in, renders that nearly inevitable, in my opinion. A. G. WEISSERT, Commander-in-Chief, G.A.R.

THE CABINET.

At the time of going to press the accepted

Secretary of State-Walter Q. Gresham, of Illi Secretary of the Treasury-John G. Carlisle, of

War-Daniel S. Lamont, of New Secretary of the Interior-Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Navy-Hilary A. Herbert, o

Attorney-General-William S. Bissell, of New This leaves only the Postmaster Generalship and the Secretaryship of Agriculture unprovided for. Many names are mentioned for these places, but no one seems to be a decided favorite.

Of course the slate meets with a good deal of sharp criticism. Judge Gresham's appointment is most savagely attacked. The straight-out Democrats are not at all pleased with the gift of the first place to a man who, up to within a few months, was ostensibly a Republican and a candidate for the highest position in the gift of that party. The Illinois Democrats have a personal reason for dissatisfaction. Such men as Senator Palmer, Representative Cable. Interstate Commissioner W. R. Morrison, and others felt pretty strongly that they ought to be "recognized" for the good work done in bringing the State into the Democratic column last Fall. Gresham's appointment is consequently a bitter pill for them, and so far they have not thrown up their hats over

it, to say the least. The appointment of Carlisle meets with general approval inside of the party and in

small timber for Cabinet representation of the great State of New York.

But little is known about Hoke Smith, the Secretary of the Interior, but it is certainly not pleasing to that faction of the Georgia Democrats led by the Atlanta Con-

The appointment of Col. H. A. Herbert to the Navy Department has certain attributes of fitness, as Col. Herbert was for a long time at the head of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, and he therefore comes to his post with pretty thorough knowledge of the needs and condition of the

Wm. S. Bissell has the abilities and professional standing to make a very creditable Attorney-General.

CONGRESS has at last acted on President Harrison's recommendation, and passed a car-coupling bill. If it saves one per cent. of the lives that are annually sacrificed or the railroads of this country, it will go far to atone for the manifold follies of the present Congress.

THE LOGAN MONUMENT FUND. The accompanying list was received from H. H. Thomas, of Chicago Ill., which represents dime contributions from members of

the various named Posts of the G.A.R.: Cassius Fairfield Post, 431, Williams, Ed Hamilton Post, 112, Wellman, Lookout Post, 70, Dubuge, Iowa...... 5 00 Hassendenbel Post, 146, Guttenberg, Cumberland Post, 225, Cumberland, Wilson Colwell Post, 38, La Crosse, Post, Waupaca, Wis ..

Garfield Post, 3, Portland, Ore...... 6 70 Lauman Post, 193, Plainview, Neb... 50 Appomattox Post, 214, Lincoln, Neb. 4 40 Post 76, Stockton, Kan... W. R. Rowley Post, 614, East Du-J. R. Getman Post, 28, Chicago, Ill.... 1 00 Gen. Hazen Post, 108, Renville, Minn. 2 60 L. B. Farr Post, 149, Plover, Wis ..... 6 10 E. E. House Post, 483, Trumbull, O.. 1 00 Joseph Woodruff Post, 281, Marseilles,

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Post 187, Madison, Kan...... Iuka Post, 378, Iuka, Mo. . Seneca Post, 175, Seneca, Mo. Altoona Post, 166, Armington, Ill...... 1 40 Sandwich Post, 212, Chester, Ill., ..... 2 30 John A. Rawlins Post, 187, Pierce City, Mo .... William Downs Post, 68, Minneapolis. Minn .. Earlton Post, 206, Earlton, Kan...... 5 00

Gen. Hancock Post, 34, Ore .... John C. Stewart, Kimball, O ......

Previously acknowledged ..

THIS comrade seems to be a clear thinker, and asks some pertinent questions:

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: There are a great many things I don't know. One thing I would like to know is: 1st. Did not the Government say to its soldiers at enlistment, If you are disabled you shall be pensioned for that disability? 2d. After the Government formulating its own laws, having them administered by its own officers, every twist, quibble, and turn of said law satisfied in evidence by the claimant until the whole line of officials, from Examining Surgeons to Commissioner, pronounce the claim just under the law, pray tell me, is not this a judgment against the Government, and could not a claimant obtain ment in any United States court every quar

Co. A, 80th Ohio and U. S. Signal Corps, Marionville, Mo.

THE Hawaiian matter moves on apace Our Minister to the islands-Mr. J. L. Stevens-who, by the way, seems to be a man who has a good deal of real red American blood in his veins, took the decisive step of hoisting the Star-Spangled Banner and declaring the islands under the protection of the United States. This action naturally set true American pulses to tingling quite pleasurably, and sent cold chills down the backs of the Mugwumps and English toadies who throng our Eastern cities. It was something manly and virile and patriotic-it meant America against the world, if necessary. The Hawaiian Commissioners have met the President formally, which gives them a diplomatic standing, and it looks as if the annexation would be practically consummated before this Administration goes out of office. The deposed Queen and her followers have made some protests, but it is felt that these are largely technical points to be used in considering her claims for an allowance, and to serve as bases for claims which may be brought against the United States for alleged damages.

THE amount of ignorance displayed by Representatives O'Neil, Livingston, and others who are leading the fight against pensions, about pension laws is phenomenal. They did not even know, for example, that the laws prohibit, under heavy penalties, the making out of a voucher before the day upon which the money is due. Here was patent fact, supposed to be well-known to everyone, which these men were not only ignorant of, but denied after it had been brought to their attention by Representative McKinney. It is a fair sample of their ignorance on the whole matter.

If there is any enjoyment to be gotten out of the humiliating spectacle of one disgruntled man being able to entirely block public business in the House of Representatives that enjoyment is to be felt in the highest by ex-Speaker Tom Reed. He managed things much better.

THE House has made a most unjustifiable reduction of the appropriation for fortifications, giving only about one-fifth of the sum estimated by the Board of Fortifications as ssary to carry on the coast defenses I in course of construction. This sham economy will some day prove very costly.

Has Isaac Pusev Gray been played for a jay by the friends of Senator Turpie? Else Daniel S. Lamont is regarded as pretty | why this great talk of a Cabinet place for the ex-Governor to distract his attention during the Senatorial contest, and the sudden cessation of the talk as soon as Turple was safely re-elected?

> TRIBUNETS. AN EASY ONE.

more than mine? Johnny Jumpup-He never told a lie. SETTLING UP. Ethel-How did it ever happen that you and

Teacher-Children, to-morrow is the anni-

versary of the birth of Washington. Can any

of you tell me why we celebrate his birthday

Tom got married; you were both so odd? Maude-That was just it. We were both odd and we married to get even.

A CRUEL FATHER. Miss Clatter-Did you hear of the awful thing that occurred at Matilda Highstrung's

Miss Gabble-Mercy! no! What was it? Miss Clatter-Well, you know, Tilly is over 25 years old and she pretends to be only 20. I wasn't at the wedding, but brother Bob was, and he declares that her father gave her away. Miss Gabble (sympathetically)-Oh, my! That was too horrid for anything.

AN APPARENT IMPOSSIBILITY. Jossh Grayneck (in the city)-What in the name of wonder is that thing, mister?

Sandy McPherson (an itinerant musician)bag-pipe, mon. Joash-Great Tunkett! How do you smoke the blamed thing?

IN THE NEXT CONGRESS. The Honorable Mr. Blank-Mr. Speaker, I move that the reading of the journal be dis-

pensed with.

The Honorable Mr. Wayout (elected by the Alliance)-Mr. Speaker. Speaker-The gentleman from the State of chronic-er-ah !- I mean the gentleman from

The Honorable Mr. Wayout-Mister Speaker, if the readin' of the journal is to be dispensed with, I move that readin' of the Sun an' the Advertizer an' the rest of 'em be dispensed with also. Things has come to a pretty pass when this yere august body discriminates agin' an Alliance paper, an' in favor of Republican an' Democratic sheets.

HE COULD STAND IT. Barber-Better lemme cut dis hair, boss. It needs it powerful bad.

Signor Paddiwhisky (in the chair)-Coot doze hair? Sacr-r-r-re-mento. NO! Ar-r-r-

Barber-All right, boss, all right! If you can stand it to be mistook for one o' dem foreign musicianers, I reckon I kin.

## PERSONAL.

Cook Talcott, who died in New York City a few days ago, enjoyed the distinction of having defeated Gen. Grant for the position of County Surveyor of St. Louis County before the war, and but for that defeat Grant's later career would probably have been very different from what it proved to be, At the annual banquet of the Ohio Society of New York this week a life-size painting of Gen. W. T. Sherman, by J. H. Beard, is to be presented to the society for its Fifth avenue headquarters by an Ohio man who purchased it from the noted artist. Gen, Thomas W. Bennet, who died at Richmond, Ind., on Wednesday, Feb. 1, was Governor of Idaho by President Grant's appointment, and was delegate from that Territory to the 44th Congress.

Gen. James B. Weaver, the late Populist candidate for the Presidency, delivered a political address at Cooper Union, New York City, on Monday

In his youth J. H. Boss, who now, an old man of 76, is a resident of Baltimore, was a postal messenger boy, and it was his duty to carry the mail from the postoffice in Washington to the White House. Andrew Jackson was President at that time, and Mr. Boss says that "Old Hickory" frequently used to come to the door himself to receive his letters. Sometimes he was clad in a dingy office suit and wore slipshod slippers. He was thoroughly democratic, and occasionally said to he boy, "Come in and warm your toes, for they

sonville. There are only a few half-rotted posts left to mark the line of the stockade, and a few low earthworks where the gates were. Some of the wells and tunnels dug by prisoners who hoped to escape thereby are also to be seen. The grounds are now the property of the Grand Army of the

Among the historical Washington papers is a contract entered into between the Father of His Country and the foreman of his farm. There is a clause in it which provides that the foreman may get drunk a certain number of times each year without suffering the displeasure of his employer. Only a few weeks before his death ex-President Hayes told a Western interviewer that he had urned over to his sons all his business matters. "For instance," said he, "I intend to make a trip to Baltimore to-morrow, and in the morning, just before I start, I will get down to the bank and ask Rud for some money. I will probably say to him: Rud, I am going to Baltimore, and I think I had better have about \$200 for the trip.' And, just as like as not, Rud will answer: 'Father, that's too much; I don't think you need more than \$150." And I suppose I will take it. That's the way I used to do with him, and that's the way he does

Jared M. Davis, formerly of the "Fighting 5th N. H.," who lost his arm at Chancellorsville, was promoted to Captain at a recent election of officers in the Newburyport Veteran Artillery Association. Capt. Davis is a resident of Haverhill, and a member of Maj, Howe Post of that city. He always visits the office of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE vhen in Washington.

A report was telegraphed from Omaha, Neb., recently which is to the effect that it has been discovered that ex-Gov. Thayer, who created such a great sensation two years ago by refusing to allow Gov. Boyd to take possession of the office, is being sheltered by a poor soldier in the suburbs of Lincoln. All his wealthy political friends turned against him after his exit from office, and he is penniless. It has been hitherto understood that he was in Texas. Another telegram, this time from Lincoln, Neb., states that Gen. Thayer, now at Lincoln, emphatically denied the report that he was without funds and the subject of the bounty of

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church, New York, has ordered from the Clinton H. Meneely Company, of Troy, N. Y., a bell to be placed in the Episcopal Church at Coopertown as a memorial to his father, Gen. John A. Dix.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield, of New York, gave linner Tuesday night, Jan. 31, to ex-Secretary Bayard and several of the alumni of Union College. Gen. and Mrs. Butterfield sailed for Europe Saturday, Feb. 4. They will visit Japan before returning to this country. Mrs. Custer attended her husband in his camp

life for several years, moving from fort to fort, but she says he never confided his military plans to her. In the late war a militia officer who was, in an emergency, promoted to a Generalship in the army, was very ambitious to have a large staff. Gov. Curtin referred him to his Adjutant-General, Meredith, who, on opening the list of nominees, exclaimed: "Why, General, this is not a staff: it's

H. O. Thomas was born in Wareham, Mass.,

June 23, 1840. His occupations in life have been

clerk and merchant. Enlisted in New Bedford City Guards, Co. L, Capt. Ingraham, 3d Mass. Vol. Militia, Col. Wardrop, April 16, 1861, for three months' service under the first call of President Lincoln for troops to suppress the rebellion; at the expiration of term of service re-enlisted in Co. D (Capt. Stephen Thomas's Middleboro company), 18th Mass., for three years, belonging to the First Potomac; participated in the siege of Yorktown, the battles before Richmond, Va., Antietam, Shepard's Ford, Second Bull Run, and at Fredericksburg; in the latter battle was shot through the right arm, necessitating the removal of broken bones and causing the loss of use of arm. In consequence of this permanent disability he was discharged from service on Surgeon's certificate in he Spring of 1863; as soon as recovery from wounds would permit he returned to the front as a citizen, marching and camping with his old comrades and associates, and in time of battle entering the field hospital and officiating with such ability and noticeable aptitude as to receive special praise from Surgeon-in-Chief DeWitt and Surgeon-in-Charge Thomas, of the First Division, Fifth Corps, field hospital, all of which service he rendered at his own expense; he became known as "Citizen Thomas," a sobriquet bestowed upon him by his old comrades. In this manner, without pay or any desire for compensation, he served until the end of the war. He is a member of Fletcher Webster Post, 13, G.A.R., at Brockton, Mass., his place of residence. He was one of the committee to receive

Massachusetts Legislature at the National Encampment at Boston in 1890. Judge Joseph R. Reed, of Council Bluffs, was married at Maivern, Mills County, Iowa, on Sunday, Feb. 5, to Miss Edith Evans, of that village. Judge Reed has long been a Republican leader in Iowa politics. During the war he was Captain of the 2d Iowa battery, serving from July, 1861, to and family of children, mostly grown. He received June, 1865. He was a member of the Iowa Senate 1866 and 1868: was Judge of the District Court from September, 1872, till January, 1884, and Judge of the State Supreme Court from the latter date until 1889. He was elected to Congress from the Ninth Iowa District, and served through the 51st Congress, being defeated for re-election by Thomas Bowman, Democrat. After his defeat for the 52d Congress, President Harrison appointed Judge Reed Chief Justice of the Court of General Land Claims, which position is a life one, which he still

the veterans and entertain them, appointed by the

23. Young Spellman came of a fighting family, one of his brothers, William, being killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, and another brother, Robert, dying in hospital from the effects of the amputation of the left foot, having been wounded at Port Rupublic. Two other brothers, James A. and Charles, were members of Co. I, 138th Ohio. James A. Spellman is at present a letter carrier at St. Jo-

## MUSTERED OUT.

IIf those who send oblivary notices would follow the form used below it would insure immediate appearance in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.] FURGUSON.-At Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 7, of diseases contracted in the service, Wm. Furguson, 19th N. Y. H. A. and 3d N. Y. L. A. He served through the war. He was a railroad man, and leaves a widow and five children. KEEGAN.—At Columbus, Jan. 4, of heart dis-ease and lung trouble, John T. Keegan, Co. I, 96th Pa., aged 56. He was a prominent member of Wells

Post. He leaves a widow and five children. CRITTENDON .- At Daggett, Ind., recently, George P. Crittendon, 62d Ill., aged 49. He was an estimable man, and a member of the Christian Church.
McCulough.—At Coalport, Pa., Jan. 18, of discase contracted while in the service, Michael Mo-Culough, Co. A, 84th Pa., aged 66. He enlisted in 1861 and was discharged in 1863. Hozenezzer.—At Wapakoneta, O., Jan. 4, Wolds

berger Hozenbeler, aged 80. Deceased was an old soldier, and was found dead in bed.

Motzer.—Near Lebanon, Pa., Dec. 29, Adam Motzer, Co. A, 95th Pa. Comrade Motzer enlisted in the dark days of 1864, and served from the Willerness to Appomattox. Major.-At Vernon Junction, O., recently, Urall Major, aged 56.

THARPE.-At El Reno, Okla. Ter., Dec. 10, of paralysis of the heart, Andrew J. Tharpe, aged 68, He was born in Highland County, Oblo, and early in life his parents moved to Indiana. In 1847 he served 10 months in the Mexican war. Gen. Leu Wallace was his Captain, and they often shared blankets. At the close of the war he returned to Indiana and married, and seven grown children are now living. In 1855 ne moved to eastern Texas. There he became an intimate friend of Congress. man Sam Houston. In 1859 he returned to Indiana, In 1861 he enlisted in the lotst Ind. and served four years. In 1887 he removed to Wichita, Kan., and at the opening of Oklahoma he came with the colony of old soldlers and located near Frisco, where in 1891 he was elected Treasurer of Canadian County, which he served so faithfully that he was in November re-elected. He was always staunch Democrat. He lived the consistent Chris tian life, died triumphant in the Christian Church. He was loved by all, had no foe, was ever glad to do a kindness, and his many deeds of brotherly love will long be remembered. He was buried by the

G.A.R. Post here. Cox.—At Marshfield, Ore., recently, of apoplexy, Isam Cox. aged 54. He enlisted in Co. E, 25th Mo. Dec. 20, 1861, and served two years; then consold dated with the First Mo. Engineer Corps, Co. C. and was discharged near Savannah, Ga., Dec. 20, 1864. He was mustered into Kennedy Post, 292, at Troy, Kan. Comrade Cox entirely lost his health in the service. He had the measies, which settled in his eyes, and chronic diarrhea, and had not done a day's work in eight years. His wife died in 1883, leaving him eight children. Under Garfield's Administration he was allowed a pension of \$12 a month, but when Cleveland came into power he appointed an Examining Board of three rebel soldiers, who cut off his pension. He hunted up his old Regimental Surgeon, and with his help the pension was restored and afterwards raised to \$24.

He was buried by Baker Post, 8. WILLIAMS.-At Altoona, Pa., Dec. 13, of congestion of the lungs, J. A. Williams, Co. H. 3d Pa. Art. for three years. His sickness was of a short duration, but he was resigned to the call of the Great Commander above, his wife having died some two years ago. He was mustered a member of Fred C. Ward Post, 468, in May, 1887.

umption, Alfred J. Odell, Co. A. 10th Mo. Comrade Odell at the time of his death was an honored member of Frank Bartlett Post, 6, and was buried under the auspices of his Post in Rosedale Ceme-He leaves a widow and four children, and a host of friends. FRANKLIN.-At Gageville, O., Jan. 30, David B.

Franklin, aged 65. Comrade Franklin was born at fredonia, N. Y. Enlisted in Co. E, 29th Ohio, Aug. 5, 1862, and was discharged Sept. 5, 1863, for disability. During his service he was wounded several times quite severely, and on May 3, at the battle of Chancellorsville, he was shot through the oody, the ball passing near the heart. He lay for 36 hours upon the field before relief came to his assistance. He was captured, and 10 days elapsed before he was taken to a hospital. This wound caused an endless amount of pain, suffering, and misery the remainder of his life, unfitting him for any business pursuits, and finally resulting in death, He was a former member of Wm. Rogers Post, 217, and was buried by the Post with the honors of the G.A.R. He was also a member of the M. E. Church, at which place the services were held His funeral was attended by a large number of friends, comrades, and neighbors. He leaves a widow and two daughters. Interment at the Kellogsville Cemetery.
BARTO.—At Altoona, Pa., Jan. 14, the result of an accident, John Barto, Co. C. 191st Pa., aged 49, While in the Pennsylvania Railroad yard he was

caught between the cars and killed. He served his country for three years, and was mustered into Fred C. Ward Post, 468, in May, 1888. BURLEY .- At Alteons, Pa., Feb. 3, of heart trouble, William Burley, aged 60. Comrade Burley vorked up till two days of his death. He served his country during the rebellion in Co. D. 125th Pa.

for nine months, and was wounded at Antietam MCCARROLL .- At Cook County Hospital, Chi-He was buried at Oakwood Cemetery. RICE.-At Verona, Wis., Jan. 18, of neuralgia of the heart, Samuel G. Rice, Co. E. 23d Wis. He enlisted from Oregon in August, 1862, for three years, and served his country faithfully. He conracted several disabilities while in line of duty, or which he drew the very small pension of \$4 per nonth, until recently \$8 were added. Comrade Rice was very faithful in all his duties: was a charter member of Sylvester Wheeler Post, 75, and for several years a member of C. C. Washburn Post, 11, Madison, Wis. No duty was beneath him, and he was a regular attendant at all Post meetings

when his health would permit. He suffered a

great deal, and was very poor, but now he is at

rest, where sorrow and pain or care cannot molest

He was faithful to God and man, and much es-

teemed in the community. His funeral was largely

attended, and his remains laid to rest with the

honors of the Post to which he belonged. He

leaves a widow and two children-one daughter, resides in England, and one son, 13 years of Kimball.—At Vermillion, S. D., Jan. 28, Col. Jonathan Kimball. He was buried from his late residence, the funeral sermon being delivered by Comrade Rev. W. A. Lyman, of Miner Post, 8, of which deceased was a member. The Post attended in a body, and the G.A.R. ceremony was conducted at the grave. He leaves a widow and five children Col. Kimbali was born in Franklin, N. H., April 1, 1827, and came with his parents to Elgin, Ill., in 1836, and was a resident of that city on the break-ing out of the rebellion. On the first call for three-months volunteers by President Lincoln he en-listed in Co. A. 7th Ill., and was mustered into service on April 22, 1861. After the expiration of the three-months' service he re-enlisted with same company and regiment, and served with it until after the battle of Fort Doneison, where he was in command of his company after the first day's fight ng, in which his Captain was killed. He resigned rom this regiment and was commissioned Captain of Co. B, 69th Ill., and was mustered into service June 14, 1862; was afterwards (January, 1863.) appointed Adjutant of the 53th Ill., and was in active service with this regiment throughout the war, holding the rank of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, and was brovetted to the rank of Colonel for gallagi and meritorious service on the field of battle. He was stationed at Montgomery, Ala., after the close of the war, and left there April 3, 1866, with his

resident of Vermillion, S. D. BROWN.-At Arcola, Ill., Jan. 24, of disease contracted while in the service, Wm. A. Brown, Co. B. 79th Ill., aged 57. He was a charter member of N. Sanders Post, 393, and was buried by the

regiment for Springfield, Ill., where he received

his final discharge April 11. He was appointed Postmaster at Elgin during President Johnson's

Administration, since which time he has been a

Peterson, —At Saybrook, Ill., Jan. 10, Henry H. Peterson, Co. I, 2d N. Y. Cav., aged 53. He was drawing a pension of \$17 per month for chronic bronchitis and desfness; also, hernia caused from coughing. Strangulated hernia producing death very soon, which was the sole cause of his death was due to his army service. McPherson Post attended to the funeral services, with many friends. Comrade Peterson served as Officer of the Day in the Post a number of years. He leaves a widow and HAIGHT.-At Portage, Wis., Jan. 19, of disease

contracted while in the service, Geo. W. Haight. Comrade Haight enlisted early in 1861 in Co. H of the famous old 23d N. Y., and was with the regiment in all of its hard-fought battles from first to last. He had for years been a live, hard working member of Rosecrans Post, 14, and for several years served as Adjutant of said Post, and as its Commander for one year. At the time of his death was Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Commander Welton. He was always prompt in the discharge of any duties to which he was appointed. His funeral services were, at his request, conducted by the Post, and were very impressive. The large number of comrades and citizens in attendance was proof of the high esteem in which he was held. Young, Co. F. 10th Ky., aged 60. Chronic kidney trouble, the result of army life, was the indire cause of his death, coupled with la grippe and pneumonia. He was drawing a pension of \$12 per month. On the evening of Jan. 4 Comrade Young. was installed Quartermaster of McPherson Post, 79, and in less than one week from that date he was buried by the Post, which attended in a body, with a host of many friends. The widow survives

ORTH.-At Honesdale, Pa., Jan. 15, Wm. Orth, of aralysis, aged 65. He served in the 2d Pa. H. A. during the civil war, and was a faithful comrade of Capt, James Ham Post, 198, which organization took charge of the burial services. He left a widow a small pension, but it was a Godsend to his family during his long siege of illness, and really saved to his little family their little modest home during his sufferings, and also kept the old veteran more comfortable than if given over to the charities of the cold world.

JOHNSTON.-Near Lincoln, Cal., Jan. 18, William Johnston, aged 69. Comrade Johnston was born in Denmark, and came to this coast in 1846. He served in the army during the Mexican war; dur-ing the war of the rebellion in Co. G. 2d Cal. Cav., for 16 months. He was engaged in farming at the time of his death. He was a member in good standing in Col. E. D. Baker Post, 71, and six old

George S. Spellman died at Hamilton, O., Jan. widow and one daughter.